

WANT COLUMN.

(Continued on page 6.)

(Continued on page 4.)

In the face of facts such as those outlined above, the need of increasing the production of the worth of mutton and beef is manifest. To obtain food values, however, in value, mutton quite compares with beef, and the supply of both beef and mutton is being steadily cut

to keep them. Summer constructive work by our own boards of trade, banking institutions and business associations will hasten the day when New England can be free again of much of her dependence on other sections for food and agricultural supplies.

— Boston Transcript

Brooks, Wm.	2	0	1	0	0	0
Brooks, H.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Brooks, Wm.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Brooks, Wm.	3	2	0	0	0	0
Brooks, Wm.	5	1	0	13	2	4
Brooks, Wm.	5	1	0	3	5	0
Brooks, Wm.	5	0	0	0	0	0
Brooks, Wm.	4	0	1	1	2	0

HAVE NOT BUY IT IN MAIN?

WHY NOT BUY IT IN MALAYSIA?

QUALITY HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR

Wash of course want good fitting and soft finished hosiery and underwear, but most of all in quality and that is one of the things we are very particular about. You are sure of it in the Berkshire House.

LADIES' HOSIERY.

Black, white, and colored. Fine quality of silk socks with fancy tops.

SILK HOSIERY

Black, white, and colored. Fine quality of silk socks with fancy tops.

CHILDREN'S SOCKS

In plain and fancy combinations of colors. Extra quality of silk socks with fancy tops.

CHILDREN'S HOSIERY

Black and white. Cotton in black, white, pink and blue.

Ladies' Underwear

Union suits, drawers and waist combination, waist has buttons all the way around, a new practical garment. Suits sleeveless with lace trimmed drawers, 50c.

CHILDREN'S VESTS, sleeveless, short sleeves and long sleeves, 12 1/2c, 15c, 25c, 50c.

VESTS "CUMPT" with can't slip straps, no matter what position the wearer assumes the straps will not slip from the shoulders, 15c, 25c, 50c.

Children's Underwear

UNION SUITS, drawers and waist combination, waist has buttons all the way around, a new practical garment. Suits sleeveless with lace trimmed drawers, 50c.

CHILDREN'S VESTS, sleeveless, short sleeves and long sleeves, 12 1/2c, 15c, 25c.

CHILDREN'S DRAWERS, closed knee, and lace trimmed, 15c and 25c.

PERCALE SALE

12 1/2 cent quality for 10 cents.

One lot containing dark, medium and light colors, extra quality. This sale is for only a few days.

Norway, *Thomas Smiley* Maine

NEW GOODS

We have just received a new and attractive lot of

White Silk Shirt Waists,

Muslin Night Robes, Skirts, etc.

Our stamped linens, including Towels, Tray Cloths, Doilies, Cushions, etc. are well worth your attention.

L. M. STEARNS

GOOD YEAR
AKRON, OHIO

No-Rim-Cut Tires

With All-Weather Treads or Smooth

In Our Window

This week—Goodyear Display Week—you'll find our window filled with No-Rim-Cut tires.

The tires that outlast any other.

The tires that cost less than 16 others.

The tires that can't be rim-cut.

Tires with All-Weather treads.

Tires that save blow-outs and combat loose treads in costly ways employed by no other maker.

Come and let us show you why Goodyear's tires are the best. Let us quote you Goodyear prices—way below mass others because of mammoth output. Let us render Goodyear service.

Remember this as Goodyear headquarters.

CARVER'S

BETHEL.

MAINE

BETHEL AND VICINITY.

Mr. Chas. Davis was in Portland, Tuesday.

Mr. C. E. Neal of Auburn is visiting friends in town.

Miss Daisy Lippow has returned to her home in Mayville.

Mr. M. A. McGovern was a guest of friends in Bethel, Sunday.

Mr. Fred Tibbets and family from Rumford were at Levi Bartlett's, Sunday.

Mrs. Wallace Dearborn of Kennebunk, Me., is in town, caring for a patient.

Mrs. George Robertson and little daughter are guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Fox.

Miss Marion Mansfield is expected to return home from her studies at Smith College, Thursday.

Judge and Mrs. A. E. Herrick have returned from Boston, where they have been spending a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hall and daughter, Wilma, were Sunday guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Buck.

Misses Russell, Starrett, Brooks and Walby made the trip to the Tip Top House on Mt. Washington, Saturday.

Mrs. George Davis and Mrs. John Brown of Milton were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Merrill one day last week.

Mr. F. L. Edwards, Mr. Ernest Walker and Mr. H. C. Rowe attended the Shriner's Field Day at Lewiston last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Snodgrass and two children of Berlin, N. H., were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hall.

Mr. Clement Wood of South Paris, formerly of Bethel, died at the C. M. G. Hospital in Lewiston last Thursday. Bethel friends extend their sympathy.

Dr. and Mrs. O. H. Brann and son returned to their home at Augusta, Monday, after spending a few days with their parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Twadale.

Mr. Henry K. Stearns and son, Drew, Mr. Hyman, wife and son and Miss Hazel Donham and friend of Hebron were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Park.

Mr. Herbert E. Day of Woodstock and Miss Emma J. Mayennell of Bethel were united in marriage, June 5th, by Rev. J. H. Little at his residence on Paradise Road, using the single ring service.

The summer meeting of the Methodist Preachers' Association of the Northern Grand Trunk occurred at Gorham, N. H., Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. Rev. T. C. Chapman of this place was in attendance.

Last Friday evening the First Quarterly Conference of the Methodist church took place with Rev. D. B. Holt, the newly appointed District Superintendent in the chair. A good number were present to hear the reports presented and meet Dr. Holt.

Flower Mission Day will be observed in the schools in the brick building, Friday afternoon. Miss Brooks and Miss Wilby's pupils will give their program from two o'clock to half past two. The exercises with the pupils of Miss Starrett and Miss Richardson will be from two forty-five to quarter past three. Parents and all friends who are interested are cordially invited.

The Young People's Society of the Methodist church held a social at the country last Thursday evening. The committee of the local workers, Miss Davis and Miss Richardson, had charge of the program and served refreshments. A feature of the evening was the presentation of a candidate out of the young ladies, and the gift of a new parlor lamp to John Anderson by the young men.

The new parlor lamp, \$1.50, 12c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, 95c, 1.00, 1.05, 1.10, 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.35, 1.40, 1.45, 1.50, 1.55, 1.60, 1.65, 1.70, 1.75, 1.80, 1.85, 1.90, 1.95, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 2.50, 2.55, 2.60, 2.65, 2.70, 2.75, 2.80, 2.85, 2.90, 2.95, 3.00, 3.05, 3.10, 3.15, 3.20, 3.25, 3.30, 3.35, 3.40, 3.45, 3.50, 3.55, 3.60, 3.65, 3.70, 3.75, 3.80, 3.85, 3.90, 3.95, 4.00, 4.05, 4.10, 4.15, 4.20, 4.25, 4.30, 4.35, 4.40, 4.45, 4.50, 4.55, 4.60, 4.65, 4.70, 4.75, 4.80, 4.85, 4.90, 4.95, 5.00, 5.05, 5.10, 5.15, 5.20, 5.25, 5.30, 5.35, 5.40, 5.45, 5.50, 5.55, 5.60, 5.65, 5.70, 5.75, 5.80, 5.85, 5.90, 5.95, 6.00, 6.05, 6.10, 6.15, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 6.55, 6.60, 6.65, 6.70, 6.75, 6.80, 6.85, 6.90, 6.95, 7.00, 7.05, 7.10, 7.15, 7.20, 7.25, 7.30, 7.35, 7.40, 7.45, 7.50, 7.55, 7.60, 7.65, 7.70, 7.75, 7.80, 7.85, 7.90, 7.95, 8.00, 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 8.60, 8.65, 8.70, 8.75, 8.80, 8.85, 8.90, 8.95, 9.00, 9.05, 9.10, 9.15, 9.20, 9.25, 9.30, 9.35, 9.40, 9.45, 9.50, 9.55, 9.60, 9.65, 9.70, 9.75, 9.80, 9.85, 9.90, 9.95, 10.00, 10.05, 10.10, 10.15, 10.20, 10.25, 10.30, 10.35, 10.40, 10.45, 10.50, 10.55, 10.60, 10.65, 10.70, 10.75, 10.80, 10.85, 10.90, 10.95, 11.00, 11.05, 11.10, 11.15, 11.20, 11.25, 11.30, 11.35, 11.40, 11.45, 11.50, 11.55, 11.60, 11.65, 11.70, 11.75, 11.80, 11.85, 11.90, 11.95, 12.00, 12.05, 12.10, 12.15, 12.20, 12.25, 12.30, 12.35, 12.40, 12.45, 12.50, 12.55, 12.60, 12.65, 12.70, 12.75, 12.80, 12.85, 12.90, 12.95, 13.00, 13.05, 13.10, 13.15, 13.20, 13.25, 13.30, 13.35, 13.40, 13.45, 13.50, 13.55, 13.60, 13.65, 13.70, 13.75, 13.80, 13.85, 13.90, 13.95, 14.00, 14.05, 14.10, 14.15, 14.20, 14.25, 14.30, 14.35, 14.40, 14.45, 14.50, 14.55, 14.60, 14.65, 14.70, 14.75, 14.80, 14.85, 14.90, 14.95, 15.00, 15.05, 15.10, 15.15, 15.20, 15.25, 15.30, 15.35, 15.40, 15.45, 15.50, 15.55, 15.60, 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37.10, 37.15, 37.20, 37.25, 37.30, 37.35, 37.40, 37.45, 37.50, 37.55, 37.60, 37.65, 37.70, 37.75, 37.80, 37.85, 37.90, 37.95, 38.00, 38.05, 38.10, 38.15, 38.20, 38.25, 38.30, 38.35, 38.40, 38.45, 38.50, 38.55, 38.60, 38.65, 38.70, 38.75, 38.80, 38.85, 38.90, 38.95, 39.00, 39.05, 39.10, 39.15, 39.20, 39.25, 39.30, 39.35, 39.40, 39.45, 39.50, 39.55, 39.60, 39.65, 39.70, 39.75, 39.80, 39.85, 39.90, 39.95, 40.00, 40.05, 40.10, 40.15, 40.20, 40.25, 40.30, 40.35, 40.40, 40.45, 40.50, 40.55, 40.60, 40.65, 40.70, 40.75, 40.80, 40.85, 40.90, 40.95, 41.00, 41.05, 41.10, 41.15, 41.20, 41.25, 41.30, 41.35, 41.40, 41.45, 41.50, 41.55, 41.60, 41.65, 41.70, 41.75, 41.80, 41.85, 41.90, 41.95, 42.00, 42.05, 42.10, 42.15, 42.20, 42.25, 42.30, 42.35, 42.40, 42.45, 42.50, 42.55, 42.60, 42.65, 42.70, 42.75, 42.80, 42.85, 42.90, 42.95, 43.00, 43.05, 43.10, 43.15, 43.20, 43.25, 43.30, 43.35, 43.40, 43.45, 43.50, 43.55, 43.60, 43.65, 43.70, 43.75, 43.80, 43.85, 43.90, 43.95, 44.00, 44.05, 44.10, 44.15, 44.20, 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THE HOME CIRCLE.

Pleasant Reveries—A Column
Dedicated to Tired Mothers
as they Join the Home
Circle at Evening Tide.

THE SHOWERS.

She was caught in a shower,
But she didn't get wet;
For more than an hour
She was caught in a shower
That she'll never regret;
'Twas a shower of linen
That brides-to-be get.
* * *

Fame is the scentless sunflower,
With gaudy crown of gold;
But friendship is the breathing rose,
With sweets in every fold.
Oliver Wendell Holmes.

THE BOY WHO WORKS.

Do you feel, young fellow, that you
have a hard time? Your hours are
long. Your task is hard and the wages
small. The contents of your weekly
pay envelope will scarcely carry you
over the week. Sometimes you must
wear patched trousers or a frayed coat.
Your employer expects a great deal
from you. Other fellows dress well
and always have money. They have
cooing fathers and mothers while you
toil six days a week to make a living.
Never mind, young man. You are
ahead of the boy who has every luxury
at home. You are getting experience
that he must get somehow later on.
Because, sooner or later he must fight
the real battle of life himself. And
you have the advantage. While life
has been made easy for him, he lacks
drill and discipline which every life-
soldier must go through. You are pre-
paring yourself. He may go in with-
out preparation and fall.

KEEP QUIET AND BE COOL.

Don't Hurry and Don't Worry and
You Will Not Suffer.

The woman who is excessively warm
and uncomfortable in the warm weather
or is usually the woman who bustles
and rustles about from morning until
night. Perhaps she does not accom-
plish much. But when she sits down
to rest she sits down energetically.
When she takes a drink of water she
drains her glass eagerly, hurriedly. She
has not learned to be reposeful, which,
in the summer time, means that she
had not learned to keep cool.

Exercise and activity have their
rightful place in warm weather as
they have in cool weather. One of the
reasons why men of temperate cli-
mates sometimes are unable to stand
the tropics is that they give up exer-
cising altogether. The physical up-
keep must be maintained if the body
is to fight the heat, and exercise is one
way of maintaining it. But exercise
must be indulged in in the cool part
of the day, and must be taken much
like medicine, in the very warm weath-
er. In the middle of the day quiet-
ness must be the rule.

Look again to the tropics. The mid-
day siesta is the rule. Early in the
morning and again in the evening ev-
erything is alive, vigorous. In the
middle of the day a hush of almost
absolute stillness prevails. The tropics

WOMAN COULD
HARDLY STAND

Because of Terrible Back-
ache. Relieved by Lydia
E. Pinkham's Vegeta-
ble Compound.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"I suffered from
displacement and inflammation, and had
such pains in my sides, and terrible
backache so that I could hardly stand.
I took six bottles of
Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound, and now I can
do any amount of
work, sleep good, eat
good, and don't have
a bit of trouble. I
recommend Lydia E.
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to
every suffering woman."—Mrs. HARRY
FISHER, 1625 Doughty St., Nicetown, Pa.

Another Woman's Case.
Providence, R. I.—"I cannot speak
too highly of your Vegetable Compound
as it has done wonders for me and I
would not be without it. I had a dis-
placement, bearing down, and backache,
until I could hardly stand and was thor-
oughly run down when I took Lydia E.
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It
helped me and I am in the best of health
at present. I work in a factory all day
long besides doing my housework so you
can see what it has done for me. I give
you permission to publish my name and I
speak of your Vegetable Compound to
many of my friends."—Mrs. ANNE LAW-
SON, 125 Lippitt St., Providence, R. I.

Danger Signals to Women
are what one physician called backache,
headache, nervousness, and the blues.
In many cases they are symptoms of
some female derangement or an inflam-
matory, ulcerative condition, which may
be overcome by taking Lydia E. Pink-
ham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands
of American women willingly testify to
its virtues.



Cliequot Club
MADE IN AMERICA
Best in the World
GINGER ALE
Cliequot Club is a deliciously sparkling, joyous ginger ale made of finest Jamaica ginger root, pure juices of lemons and limes, cane sugar, and deep, head-boosting spring water, highly carbonated. The pure ginger stimulus makes it safe to drink when you are overheated.

Sold by Good Grocers and Druggists
Buy It by the Case

CLIEQUOT CLUB COMPANY
HILLIS MASS.

are having their noontide rest.

Look out of your windows at mid-
day. Some of the bees are still buz-
zing. It must be that they are accli-
mated to intense heat when they are
born, for they defy the sun's hottest
rays in their search for honey. But
the birds are still, supposedly napping.
Squirrels have sought their holes. Rab-
bits and chipmunks are not to be seen.
Even the household pets, much spoiled,
no doubt, by their long intercourse
with mankind, have sense enough to
be still at noon. The big dog hollows
out a comfortable resting place in a
shady flowerbed. The cat and the kit-
tens betake themselves to the shady
side of the barn.

In the very warm weather, there
should be a rule in the house that after
a light and early luncheon there should
be no activity until 3.30 o'clock. If
this rule were made and kept there
would be fewer breakdowns from the
heat among both mistresses and maids.

This is the time of day when little
children nap, and so they are little
trouble. Even if they are too warm to
sleep, they can be taught to lie quietly,
with a book, perhaps, for the hours be-
tween noon and 3 o'clock. The evening
is really the loveliest time of a sum-
mer's day, and if children sleep and
rest at midday they may be allowed
to enjoy part of the cool that comes
with nightfall. By the time they go to
bed their rooms will be cooler and their
rest will be stronger than they would
have been early in the evening.

The problem of "getting the work
done" keeps many a housemistress
and maid from resting in the heat of
the day. Early rising will overcome
this obstacle. Look at the birds again.
The trees in the early morning are alive
with them, and the air almost vibrates
with their chatter. The maid who has
a leisurely afternoon to look forward
to will gladly hurry with the work in
the morning, and will as gladly take
it up again late in the afternoon, and
any housewife of ordinary intelligence
can so manage her housekeeping that
she can accomplish it before noon and
after 4 o'clock each day. The sleep-
less lassie by getting up early—and
nothing but a summer evening com-
pares with a summer early morning
nap—she can make up in the midday
nap.

Be quiet and you will be cool; re-
member that, while the dog days are
upon us.

LOCKE'S MILLS.

Mrs. Lydia Varney and son, Lester,
have returned to their home at North
Buckfield.

Mrs. E. L. Toblerts of Auburn is
visiting her son, Charles, and family,
for a few days.

Mrs. Ida Fisher went to North New-
ry, Wednesday, to care for the sick.

Mrs. W. H. Crockett is attending
graduation exercises at the U. of M.
at Orono this week.

E. L. Toblerts spent the night with
a fire escape put on the mill.

Missy Howe visited with her family
at Bethel the week end.

A few from here attended the
picture show at Bryant's Hall, Bethel,
last evening.

New Val Lanes just received. L.
M. Stearns. Adv.

RUCH LANGUAGE.

"Mama," exclaims the little lass
too girl in beautiful tones, "please
speak to Lester like this." He has been
playing with those common little toys
around the corner again, and he's using
terrible language."

"What's he saying?" asks mamma.
"He's spitting out bad words after
another!"

OXFORD.

The baccalaureate sermon to the
senior class of Oxford High school was
delivered in the Congregational Church,
Sunday morning by the pastor, Rev.
Malcolm MacKay assisted by Rev. W.
H. Farr and Rev. Harold Faulkingham.
Members of all the classes, teachers and
superintendent and many friends were
present. Special music and decorations
were prepared for the occasion.

The graduating exercises will be
held in Robinson hall, Friday after-
noon at 2:30. The following program
will then be carried out:

Music
Prayer
Music
Salutatory, Music,
Ethel Jeanette Scribner

Class History, Payson Julian Brett
Address to Undergraduates,
Maggie Melvina Cutting

Music
Roll Call, Percy Wellington Twitchell
Oration, The Panama-Pacific Exposi-
tion, Lester Bartlett Richardson

Prophecy, Gerald Woodman Jenkins
Poem, Elvira Florence Edwards

Music
Presentation of Gifts,
Clarence William Smith

Class Will, Charles Lyndall Kay
Valedictory, Thomas A. Edison,
Helen Bertha Morris

Singing Class Solo
Presentation of Diplomas
Benediction

At 7.30 p. m. there will be a concert
with Ruth Pierce of Hebron Academy,
reader. The concert will be followed
by the commencement ball. Music for
all the exercises will be furnished by
Pettengill's orchestra of Lewiston, six
pieces.

Work on the State road begins this
week.

The annual sermon of the Knights of
Pythias will be given by Rev. Charles
Cummings of Auburn in Robinson hall,
Sunday afternoon, June 13.

Ernest Williams of Lynn, Mass., has
been in town the past week. Mr. Wil-
liams has sold his cottage on Lake
Thompson to Floyd Wardwell.

Mamie and Vera Kay are at home for
a month's vacation.

George Hazen has sold a lot of land
to Michael Naimen on which he pro-
poses to erect a dry goods store.

Two members of the senior class of
Oxford High school are ill, Percy
Twitchell has the chicken pox and Claren-
ce Smith has tonsillitis.

Mrs. Polly Linnell is visiting Mrs.
Frank Bean.

Charles Blake, Mrs. Harriet Caraley,
Mr. and Mrs. George Caraley are visit-
ing at H. O. Blake's.

Oona Whyte and Nellie Hayes were
in Lewiston, Saturday.

J. E. Denning is at home.
J. E. Parrott and family were in
Portland, Sunday.

A. A. Bumpus has moved into his
house on Mill street. Jason Adams, who
has been occupying the house has moved
his family to the Orin Tracy place.

Nathaniel Burns is clerking for Lord
and Starbird.

H. O. Blake has returned from Beverly,
Mass.

Five—ten—twenty. years
from today the files of LESLIE'S
will be priceless. For LESLIE'S
is the one great national illus-
trated weekly newspaper of today.

Special war correspondents
and photographers by the score
"cover the war" for LESLIE'S
—in Germany, in Austria, in
France, in Russia, in Britain,
in Belgium, in Turkey, in
Egypt, in the Far East, on
the high seas.

The LESLIE'S news and pictorial
service "covers" not only the war,
but the world, for the benefit of its
350,000 subscribers. At home or
abroad—wherever news is happening
—there the unparalleled service
of this great weekly newspaper is
recording it and putting it for the
people of the United States.

For sixty years LESLIE'S has
brought to the American people
week by week the most important
news of our own and every other
country, not in words alone, but
also in pictures—such universal
language which tells more at a
glance than pages of words could
describe.

No wide-awake American can
afford not to have LESLIE'S in his
home every week. Every member
of the family will profit by it. It
is not too "old" for the youngest
child, while every page teems with
interest for every man and woman
in the family.

Get the current issue at any newsstand—
10 cents.

Better subscribe by the year (\$5) and
be sure of receiving every issue promptly
on Thursday.

CANTON.

Mrs. Frank W. Morse of Canton has
been spending a few days in Boston.
The Rebekah memorial services will
be held at the next meeting, Friday ev-
ening.

Mrs. Rose Gammon, who has been
spending the winter in Buckfield, has
been visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Gam-
mon.

Mrs. Helen A. Eastman is visiting
her sister, Mrs. Walter E. Marston and
family, of Andover.

Miss Marion Lord and Miss Bessie
Dutton, teachers at Leavitt Institute,
were week end guests of Miss Ruth
Richardson and family at "Pinewood."

Rev. N. G. French of Auburn occu-
pied the pulpit of the United Baptist
Church, Sunday, while the pastor, Rev.
A. G. Murray, preached at Kingfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester B. Woodman
of New Gloucester have been guests of
Mrs. Dorcas Bartlett and son of Hart-
ford.

Ralph Russell of Biddeford is a
guest of his cousin at the Point.

A pleasant meeting of the Universa-
list Circle was held with Mrs. Ella
Purinton, Thursday. The next session
will be with Mrs. Philura Strout.

Walter Philson and family have moved
back to Livermore.

Mrs. Iola Ellis and daughter, Edith,
of Dixfield, were visitors in town, Fri-
day.

Mrs. Chas. Small and Miss Eva
Springer visited at Peru, Saturday.

The funeral of Mrs. Clara A. Hay-
ford was held at the home, Thursday
at 12.30 o'clock, Rev. A. G. Murray
officiating. The floral offerings were
profuse and beautiful and included
tributes from Ponemah Rebekah Lodge,
Evergreen Chapter, Relief Corps, Can-
ton Grange and the Universalist Cir-
cle. The bearers were: G. H. Johnson,
J. C. Bicknell, A. S. Bicknell and J. A.
Reynolds. Among those from out of
town who attended the funeral were:
Miss Mary Fairbanks and brother,
Warren Fairbanks of Carville, Mass.,
Mr. Bullard and daughter, Mrs. Oran-
do, of Massachusetts, Mrs. Lophia
Thompson, Mrs. J. M. Johnson, Mrs.
Hattie Holt and Mrs. Ella Nevins of
Lewiston. Interment was at Pine
Woods Cemetery.

Mrs. Otis Hayford of Farmingdale is
in very feeble health. Her son-in-law,
Elbert Hayford, recently met with an
accident, fracturing his leg in two places
and also injuring one of his hands.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Ingersoll and
daughter, Mrs. Mary Nickerson and
children of Winthrop were Sunday
guests of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Howes
and family at "Pinewood."

Mr. and Mrs. William Harper and
Mr. and Mrs. Curtis of Auburn were
calling on old friends in town, Sunday.

Miss Lena McCollister of Mexico is
a guest of her sister, Mrs. Margery
Weld and family, of the Point.

Miss Mildred Richardson has returned
to school at Leavitt Institute.

O. M. Richardson returned home,
Saturday.

Wallace Hutchinson had an ill turn,
Tuesday of last week, and Dr. Nichols
and a nurse from Hebron Sanatorium
were summoned. He is now comfort-
able.

Herbert W. B. Redden of Mattapan,
Mass., has been a guest of Frank M.
Oliver and family.

Mrs. Geo. Nevins and daughter,
Beryl, have been visiting her brother,
Geo. H. Johnson and family.

Geo. Lavorgna, Swasey Wallin, Ruth
and Mildred Richardson and Ada Bon-
ney have been at home for a short visit.

Ralph W. Blanchard of Portland,
formerly of Canton, has been visiting
friends in town and also relatives at
East Dixfield.

Mrs. Ella L. Swasey, Mrs. Helen A.
Eastman and Mrs. Etta B. Gilbert have
been chosen from Ponemah Rebekah
Lodge to receive the degree of Chivalry
by the Patriarchs militant.

Vinton Bridge of Portland was a re-
cent guest of W. E. Hutchinson and
family.

Mrs. Eunice Brennan and child of
Auburn are guests of her grandparents,
Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Ellis.

John J. Swasey has been visiting
relatives in town.

Anna Gordon, the National President
of the W. C. T. U., speaks at Hartford,
Monday evening of this week.

Royal Bradford and Frank Leavitt
of Turner Center were at "Pinewood,"
Sunday.

Edward McCollister and family of
Lewiston have been guests of relatives
at the Point.

"Mrs. Briggs of the Poultry Yard"
was presented by the pupils of Jay
High school at Canton Grange Hall,
Friday evening, followed by a dance.
Grand music was furnished by Mrs.
Minnie Howe, violin; Mrs. Winifred
Foster, piano, and Theron Woodward,
clarinet.

The second and third degrees were
conferred on one candidate at the last
meeting of Annapolis Lodge, and
cappie served.

Frank Richardson, Fred Ellis and
Abel Ellis attended a social dance at
Turner Village, Saturday evening.

Mrs. Ernest Glover of Portland is vis-
iting Mrs. Geo. H. Johnson.

John J. P. Swasey and family and
L. L. Wallin and family recently en-
joyed an outing at Birch Brook.

Mr. and Mrs. James E. York are
quite poorly.

Mrs. Marion A. Smith, Mrs. Evie B.
York and Mrs. Alma Towle have been
chosen as delegates to attend the Uni-
versalist Convention at Auburn, and
Mrs. Etta Glover, Mrs. Gladys Waite
and Mrs. Philura Strout alternates.

J. M. Johnson is planning to move
from Lewiston to Canton.

Mrs. Horace Worden of Canton Point
is a guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs.
John C. Parlin, of Albion.

Lowellyn Heald of Sumner has been
a guest of his brother, Cyrus Heald and
family.

BLUE STORES

EVERY MAN, no matter how full his purse, wants his
money to go as far as possible. But there is only one
kind of real economy and that is summed up in the word
quality. Anything short of that is sure to bring dis-
satisfaction.

Quality means not only goodness of material but work-
manship as well.

You can assure yourself of that if you wear

Kirschbaum Clothes

\$15, \$18, \$20 and up to \$25

Other good makes \$13, \$12, \$10 and down to \$7.50.

We guarantee every garment we sell, for the reason
that we will sell no garments that we cannot guarantee.

F. H. NOYES CO.

NORWAY

SOUTH PARIS

Improved Easy Cushion Sole Shoes

We have added this line of very comfortable shoes to our stock, and
they are all that the name implies. And not only that, they are very
neat in appearance, they are dress shoes with all the comfort of the so-
called comfort shoes combined. We have two styles: Women's Kid
Lace Cloth Top and Kid Button Kid Top. The price is \$4.00.

We also have many other new things in Footwear. Do not forget
if it is shoes that you want you can find what you want here.

E. N. SWETT SHOE CO.

Opera House Block, NORWAY, MAINE.

Telephone 38-2

GRAIN AND FEED

Lily White Flour

The kind the best cooks use.

GRASS SEED

WOODBURY & PURINGTON,

BETHEL,

MAINE.

MIDDLE INTERVALE.

Welcome rain Sunday night, 6th inst.
E. G. Hall, agent for the Great At-
lantic & Pacific Tea Co., was here,
Monday.

Miss Leona Parlin was in town, Mon-
day.

Mr. A. M. Carter came home, Sat-
urday.

Mrs. John Carter and baby have re-
turned from their visit in Newry with
her relatives and friends.

Minnie Copen assisted her sister,
Mrs. Edward Carter, in getting ready
for housekeeping in her new home here.

O. B. Farwell and wife of East Beth-
el were here recently en route to Beth-
el Hill.

Mrs. Charles Eames and Frances
Baker visited at Sunday River the
week end.

J. H. Carter, Jr., went to Newry,
Sunday.

Mrs. Clark Caswell is in New Hamp-
shire on a visit.

Blanche Kimball has a hen that drop-
ped an egg 6 by 8 inches.

Mrs. Harry Brooks and daughter of
Massachusetts are guests of her par-
ents, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Sanborn.

Robert Sanborn has a new auto and
makes good use of it on his mail route.

See our jersey vests, 12 1/2, 14,
25c. L. M. Stearns. Adv.

Shake Into Your Shoes
Allen's Foot-Lace, the antiseptic
powder for painful, smarting, tender, ner-
vous feet. It takes the sting of
corns and bunions. Over 100,000 pack-
ages are being used by the German and
Allied troops at the front. Sold ev-
erywhere, 25c. Sample FREE. Address,
Allen B. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Adv.
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RUMFORD

At the annual meeting of the Cosmos Club held last week the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Pres., Martin L. Griffin; Vice Pres., S. L. Foster; Sec. and Treas., R. T. Parker; members of the executive committee, Rev. John M. Arters and Dr. F. E. Wheat. The next meeting of the club will be held in the month of October.

Mrs. Forrest Collins of Dixfield is at McCarty's Hospital, where she has undergone an operation for appendicitis. Raymond Stearns is at home from Bowdoin College for the summer.

A son was born to the wife of James Dorrigan on Wednesday last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom French are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son.

The Methodist Church has purchased a Maxwell run-about for the use of Rev. John M. Arters and his assistant, Rev. G. B. Cornish at Rumford Center. The wide territory covered by these ministers made it necessary that they have some means of transportation.

Mrs. Nelson Bushley and daughter, Katherine, are on a visit of several weeks with relatives in Boston, New Haven and New York.

Mrs. C. F. Demmons has gone to Dr. Conner's Hospital in Portland for an operation for spinal trouble.

At the twelfth annual meeting of the Maine State branch of the American Federation of Labor, held in Augusta last week, Charles O. Bonds of Rumford resigned the office of President of the organization, an office which he has held for the past seven years.

The marriage of Blanche Boivin and Edward Lebreque will occur June 21 at St. Jean de Baptiste Church. Miss Boivin is employed as clerk in the store of Morris Greenman, and Mr. Lebreque is a paper maker at the International mill.

Frank Smith will leave for Kineo soon, where he has employment for the summer at the Kineo House.

Prof. C. F. Thiele has purchased a new Chevrolet touring car.

L. E. Sanborn and E. E. Knapp of Byron spent the week end at Bemis.

Ray Harris is at home with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Harris, for his summer vacation from the Boston School of Technology.

Mrs. Jennie Hollis, a dressmaker from Boston, has succeeded Miss Mabel Lavature at the store of the E. K. Day Co.

Miss Edith Flagg is enjoying a vacation at her former home in Jefferson, Maine.

Arrangements have been made for special rates and trains on all lines for the big celebration in Rumford on the Fourth. Invitations have been issued to all fraternal societies to turn out in a body for the big parade. Arrangements are being completed for an aerial battle by one of the foremost aviators in the country. A seven mile marathon and field sports will be among the attractions of the day.

Mrs. J. E. Wesley Clark and daughter, Betty, are visitors in the family of W. F. Norton at Kingsfield.

Edward Duffley, who is a student at the University of Maine College of Law, has arrived home to spend the summer with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Duffley.

Little Gordon Fleh, who underwent an operation at his home last week, is doing nicely, and gaining as fast as could be expected.

Miss Lillian Sullivan of Lewiston is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Perry. The Rumford High School Alumni Association will hold its annual banquet at Hotel Rumford on Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Huart of Farmington announce the engagement of their daughter, Blanche (Cleofe), to Edward J. McCullough of Lewiston. Miss Huart has taught in the Chisholm School of Rumford for the past two years.

The police made seven more arrests last week for auto speeding: W. A. Maney of Lewiston, P. H. Howard, Albert Paradise, Oscar Sullivan, Jesse Barker, W. F. H. Waterhouse and John Grino.

W. W. Small and wife of Farmington have been the guests of relatives in town. Mrs. Small is a sister to Mrs.

CONVINCING

TESTIMONY

Given By Many Bethel People

Experience told by Bethel people—Those who have had weak kidneys—Who used Doan's Kidney Pills—Who found the remedy effective—Such statements prove merit.

You might doubt an utter stranger. You must believe Bethel people. Here's Bethel proof. Verify it. Read. Investigate. Be convinced. You'll find why Bethel folks believe in Doan's.

William Gunther, River Road, R. F. D., Bethel, says: "I am a strong believer in Doan's Kidney Pills. I used them for pain over my kidneys and they gave me prompt relief. I was rid of other symptoms of kidney complaint and my health improved. I publicly recommended Doan's Kidney Pills some time ago and at this time, I gladly confirm what I then said."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Gunther had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y. Adv.

James McGregor and Mrs. Oliver A. Pettengill. Mr. Small is deputy sheriff of Franklin County.

Mr. Frank Martin is the guest of his sister, Mrs. George A. Hutchins.

Miss Mildred and Miss Frances Wheat left last week for California for a stay of several months. They stopped enroute for a brief visit in Boston, and will visit relatives in Wisconsin, the native State of Miss Frances Wheat.

Cards are received in town announcing the engagement of Mr. Harry Hunt Groves and Miss Mabel Evelyn Davidson. Mr. Groves is a civil engineer in the construction department of the Maine Central, and had charge, as resident engineer, of the yard improvements in Rumford during the summer of 1913. Miss Davidson has been a teacher of domestic science in the schools of Rumford for the past two years, her home being in Greenfield, Me.

At a stated convocation of Strathglass Commandery, No. 21, Knights Templar, held in Masonic Hall last Friday evening, after the routine of business was completed the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Sir Cleon S. Osgood, E. C.; Sir Elliott W. Howe, G.; Sir Albert L. Stanwood, C. G.; Sir Fred J. Latham, S. W.; Sir Dana G. York, J. W.; Sir James B. Stevenson, E. P.; Sir James S. Morse, Treas.; Sir Frank R. Reed, Rec. Voted that the Commandery be closed for the months of July and August. There will be a parade of the Commandery on St. John's Day, June 24, and a pilgrimage to Gorham, N. H., stopping at Bethel Inn for dinner. The degree of the Order of the Malta was conferred on Sir Knights John N. Foye, Angus M. Wilcox, Alex. M. Murdoch, C. Norton Mixer and Spaulding Bissbee by Eminent Commander Charles L. Brown.

Quite a mixup in cars occurred in the new yard of the Maine Central near Smithville the other day. Three loaded freight cars were overturned causing a lot of hard work for the wrecking crew. The cars were righted up and put back on the rails in the late P. M. It is not yet determined just how it happened.

R. C. Bradford of Portland, Treasurer of the Rumford Falls Power Co., was in town the latter part of the week on matters connected with the Power Co. and the Rumford Falls Light & Power Co., of which he is also Treasurer.

President Morris McDonald and other officials of the Maine Central went through Rumford to Kennebec by special train Wednesday, staying over night at Kennebec, and leaving early the next morning for Farmington, Waterville and Bar Harbor by way of Canton branch. They were making an inspection tour of the Maine Central property.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris L. Elliott and their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Elliott, of Norway, have been on an automobile trip through the mountains.

The lake region has been badly threatened by fires of late. On Sunday, soon after noon, a fire started at the East end of Kennebec Lake burning over a territory of from 700 to 1000 acres. Every effort was made to get parties out to fight the fire, and by mid afternoon it was reported that about 200 men had turned out. They succeeded in getting it under control between five and six o'clock in the afternoon. The ground and forest being so dry, it will require constant watching and care to prevent further spreading of fire unless we have immediate rain. A big fire was reported just over the Canadian line on Sunday, the smoke from it being easily seen from the lake country.

Boys from the Pettengill School are getting their farm crops in under the direction of the Extension Club of the Agricultural Course of the University of Maine. The club is being locally directed by Leon Paine, Principal of the Grammar and High Schools. Of

WEST PARIS

The citizens of West Paris got another fire scare, Tuesday evening at 10 o'clock, when the mill whistles sounded an alarm of fire which proved to be a building owned by G. L. Bidlon near his mill known as the Ellingwood Turning Company. The building was formerly built for a slaughter house but had not been used for that purpose for some years. Mr. Bidlon has about \$100 worth of stock in the building. No other loss, but building and contents.

Rev. and Mrs. D. A. Ball, Miss Delia H. Lane, Mrs. Mary Stetson, Mrs. Edwin J. Mann are at Auburn this week to attend the State Convention of Universalists. Mrs. C. L. Bidlon and Miss Alice Penley are delegates to the Y. P. C. U. Convention, which holds its session, Thursday.

Mrs. Will Stearns of Stearns' Hill is very ill.

Mrs. John F. Wood entertained the four teachers: Miss Wall, Miss Burnham, Miss Parker and Miss Chandler, also the music teacher, Miss Frances Brown, during the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Webster and son of Yarmouth were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ryder.

Elizabeth Bane of Rumford Falls is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. E. D. Curtis and family.

The seven lads, two, Ray Philbrick and Abbott Nile are planting their one eighth acre of land on their home grounds. The other five lads, including Maurice Young, Norman Young, Stanley Peterson, Carroll Griffin and Emilie Carrier, are taking advantage of the offer of Hon. Waldo Pettengill, who has given the use of an acre of ground on the Williams farm, so-called, on the Swain road, which is owned by him, and who has kindly had the ground plowed and harrowed before giving the use of it to the boys. Each boy is planting about two and one-half bushels of seed, and the extension club restrictions as to the depth and the distance apart of the hills are also being followed. These precautions make the club of boys eligible to the three prizes offered to any boy in the State by the University Club, and furthermore, the Cosmos Club of Rumford has appropriated \$20 to be divided into three prizes to be given to the boys who have the best care for plot and raise the largest crops. The boys have started in their season's work with great enthusiasm. The seed is of the Green Mountain and the Golden Coin variety, and is from the seed which Mr. Pettengill want to Arrostook County to obtain two years ago.

At the Rumford Public Library these books were put into circulation last week: non-fiction: Alfred Noyes collected poems, Art of Speedmarking, Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr.; California, Gertrude Atherton; Northmen, Columbus and Cabot. In fiction the list of new books includes: The Good Shepherd, John Roland; Daybreak, Elizabeth Miller and Christopher Hibbard; Roadmaker, Margarette Bryant; Marcia Schuyler, Grace Hill Lutz; Travellers Five, Annie F. Johnston; Chronicles of Quincy Adams Sawyer, Detective; Charles F. Pligden. In juvenile: Chemistry for Young People, Tudor Jenkins; With the Men who do Things, A. Russell Bond; Boys of Pigeon Camp, Martha James; Behind the Big Glass Window, Louise Robinson; Lady Linda, Amy Brooks; Live Dolls Party Days, Josephine Gates.

A big job is being done under the supervision of the selectmen and the road commissioner on Main avenue hill, in the rear of the Chisholm School house, where the roadbed is being much improved by the blasting and removing of several high boulders, and other changes being made to reduce the steep grade.

Rev. and Mrs. George Warren are settled in the Episcopal Rectory, Mr. Warren having been appointed to the pastorate of the church of St. Barnabas, coming here from Fort Fairfield, where he has been located for some time past.

Miss Mabel Lavature, who has been located in Rumford for the past four years, having been the dressmaker in the store of the E. K. Day Co., has returned to her home in Berlin, N. H., where her marriage to Judge Matthew McCarthy will take place this month.

ANDOVER

Mrs. Abbie Wyman, who has spent the winter in Swampscott, Mass., has returned to her home in Andover.

Mrs. S. L. Whittier of Tacoma, Washington, is visiting her brother, Josiah Philbrick, of Farmers' Hill.

Rev. J. A. Waterworth, wife and daughter from South Portland are boarding at the Milton House.

Cedric Thurston of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is spending his vacation at his home.

The Ladies' Aid of the Congregational Church met Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Wirt Lovejoy.

Chas. Ripley and family from Mexico were at their cottage, Sunday.

Mrs. Lucien Akers and daughter visited Mr. and Mrs. Elly Merrill at Rumford Point, Sunday.

Mrs. Maggie Stuart, who has been teaching at Mt. Desert Island, returned home, Friday.

Mrs. Geo. Thomas visited her daughter, Mrs. Bert Dunn, Saturday and Sunday.

The Oxford North Agricultural Society will hold a business meeting, Saturday afternoon, June 12, at 2 o'clock in the town hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger Thurston and baby were guests of Irving Hanson and family, Sunday.

Malcolm Gregg has returned from Boston, where he has spent the winter. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas French are sending congratulations on the birth of a son.

John Stevens from Rumford was in town, Monday, with a 1915 Reo auto.

Y. A. Thurston and sons have been at C. Pond a few days this week, fishing.

Henry Dunn, who has been very ill, remains about the same.

Mrs. Edward Akers and daughter, Annie, were at Rumford, Thursday and Friday of last week, the guests of N. D. Akers and family.

Chas. Burditt and family from Rumford enjoy an auto ride to Andover, Sunday.

Eben Hutchins saw a large bear cross his field near the house one day last week.

Rev. Geo. Graham preached an interesting sermon, Sunday morning at the Congregational Church, from the book of Hebrews. A song service was held followed by pictures of the Holy Land, that was much enjoyed.

A committee from the Methodist Church at Rumford was in town, Saturday to confer with the members of the Methodist Society here to see about preaching services for the summer.

The Senior Class of the High School attended the commencement exercises of the Class of 1915, Mexico High School, Thursday evening, June 3, Mr. H. H. Morton carried them in his auto.

Miss Lizzie Hall, who fell and broke her hip several weeks ago, is able to sit up.

Mrs. Chase was the guest of Mrs. Osmer Damon, Thursday of last week.

Members of Lone Mount in Grange are invited to meet with Rumford Center Grange, Saturday, June 19th.

Henry W. Park, agent for the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., which is located at Auburn, Me., was through town last week, selling goods.

Frank Learned is working for Y. A. Thurston.

Mrs. John Caldwell has returned from a visit with friends in Mexico.

Fred Thomas and family are camping at C. Pond this week.

The Campbell Brothers are at Byron, hauling strips for N. D. Stowell.

Harry Abbott of Hanover has been the guest of his sister, Mrs. Fred Thomas.

SUNDAY RIVER.

J. A. Twaddle was in this place, Tuesday, on business.

Mrs. Cleve Fairbanks and little son are visiting in this place.

J. J. Spinney is making a few repairs on his barn.

Dennis Kilgore and wife were in this place, Sunday.

Herbert and Albert Long are peeling apples for H. M. Kendall.

Sandy McLain and wife called on friends in this place one day recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Terrence Gaudet called on Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Reynolds, Sunday.

GILEAD.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pulisier and Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Davis of Minot were in town last Sunday.

Eddie Appleton has gone to work for James Fagan.

Archie Heath was in Gorham, N. H., last Monday.

Mrs. P. L. Bonney and daughter of Lewiston are spending a few days at Bert Curtis'.

Pimples, Skin Blemishes, Eczema Cured

No odds how serious, how long standing your case, there's a help for you in every particle of Dr. Holman's Eczema Ointment. It wipes out all trace of your ailment, and leaves your skin clean and soft as a child's. Hundreds of users have sent voluntary letters of thanks. Just try one box. It will mean freedom from suffering and embarrassment. Adv.

FROZEN FISH GOOD.

No Cause for Popular Prejudice—Wholesome and Cheap Substitute for Meat—Evils of a One-Day-in-the-Week Business.

Recent investigations carried on by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., appear to indicate that the prejudice against the eating of fish, especially frozen fish, because of the alleged danger of ptomaine poisoning, is quite unfounded. A partial decomposition of either fish or meat may result in the formation of certain substances that cause digestive troubles. These substances are popularly known as ptomaines, although many of them have not yet been fully studied and their nature determined. The whole question is a very complex one, but there is, however, no reason for assuming that there is any more likelihood of ptomaines in fish than in meat. New processes of preserving fish by freezing, glazing, and cold storage make it as safe an article of food as meat.

This popular prejudice has done much to hinder the development of what might be a far greater industry and has prevented the people from obtaining a wholesome, economical, and attractive substitute for meat at the very time when the price of meat has been rising rapidly. Many persons eat fish only on "fast days," and especially on Fridays. The idea that "Friday is fish day" has compelled the fish trade to do what amounts largely to a one-day-in-the-week business. This, of course, has tended to make prices higher than necessary. With an increased demand the supply of fish would be much larger, and if the consumption were distributed evenly throughout the week the waste would be much less and the prices should consequently be lower.

Both scientific research and practical experience have shown that a fish properly frozen and kept under proper conditions remains perfectly good for a period of from one to one and a half years. This, of course, is much longer than there is any need of in practice, and permits of a margin of safety which should be sufficient for all purposes. It is essential, however, that the fish be frozen in their freshest state and jacketed with a coating of thin ice which excludes the air. In practice, the fish are now dressed by the removal of the entrails as soon as they are caught, thoroughly washed, and laid in shallow pans. These pans are placed on the ice-covered pipes of the freezer, which usually is at a temperature a little lower than zero. After from 12 to 24 hours the fish are frozen solid. They then form a large cake held together by the freezing of the thin layer of water between the fish. The cake is removed from the pan and dipped into water which is at once frozen on the fish, forming a crystal glaze of ice like a transparent varnish. This glaze hermetically seals them. No air can reach them from the outside and no moisture can evaporate from the inside. The glazed fish are then kept at a temperature of from 7 degrees to 15 degrees F. until needed for consumption.

Frozen fish is thus the only fish product the composition of which is not altered in some way by the process of preservation. Canning, smoking, salting, or pickling, alter the flavor of the treated article. With frozen fish, however, the envelope of ice has only to be melted in order to give us back an article of food that is practically identical with that taken from the sea.

If it were not for such a method of preservation fish could not be depended upon as a constant source of food. In the fish trade there is a succession of glutted markets and periods of scarcity and, in consequence, there are times when fresh fish bring so little that there is no profit in catching them, and there are other times when they can not be obtained at any price. The freezing process serves as a balance wheel for the trade.

Another objection raised by many housewives is the fishy odor which makes them undesirable company for milk, butter, and other articles commonly found in the family refrigerator. Fish can be kept in a refrigerator without affecting other foods if it is first put in a tin vessel with a tightly fitting lid. As a matter of fact, however, fish should be eaten as soon as possible after they have been received from the retailer. They should not be allowed to soak in water, as a certain amount of their food materials is thus dissolved. Instead, they should be thawed slowly in an ice box and cooked as soon as this process is completed. Where frozen fish are to be thawed in a refrigerator containing other food susceptible to odors, they should first be put in a tightly closed tin bucket or kettle.

MASON.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Grover of Grover Hill called at S. O. Grover's, Saturday, J. A. McKenzie was at home over Sunday.

Thomas Westleigh has purchased a colt of Dana Morrill.

Mrs. Amy Hunt went to Norway, Friday.

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN.

HAYING

It will soon be time to think about it.

LET US QUOTE YOU ON

**MOWERS,
RAKES,
TEDDERS,
SMALL HAND TOOLS
AND
REPAIRS
(ALL KINDS)**

**KENDALL &
WHITNEY,
PORTLAND, ME.**

Summer Homes Wanted

NEW ENGLAND'S summer visitors from all over the country are again seeking the pleasant spots. They are looking for the well-managed hotels and the pleasantly located boarding places and farms where paying guests are received.

Every spring these people turn to the advertising columns of the Boston Evening Transcript, where announcements of the best summer places are published.

Though many families prefer to lease farms, houses, or cottages in the country, a large number of properties are sold every year to Western people attracted to the New England States by advertisements in the Boston Transcript.

If you desire to reach the well-to-do people and attract them to your town insert a well-worded advertisement in the Boston Transcript.

Full information, rates, copies or advice cheerfully given on request.

Boston Transcript Co.
324 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

SOME DEPOSITS OF MICA IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mica mining in the United States began with the opening of the Ruggles mine, in Grafton County, N. H., about 1803. Later other mines were opened in New Hampshire, which for many years furnished practically all the mica in this country. A report by Douglas B. Sterrett, recently issued by the United States Geological Survey as Bulletin 580-F, describes the Ruggles mine as well as other mica deposits in the United States.

Mica is a valuable mineral in the industrial world, where it meets a demand not supplied by any other material, so that the sources of supply are of both present and future importance. Many good mica deposits are known in the United States and the production is increasing. The imports of mica are generally greater than the domestic production, but the mica mines of this country could be made to supply all but that small part of the domestic demand which calls for the softer Canadian "amber" mica. Good mica mines have been worked in North Carolina, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Idaho, New Mexico, Virginia, South Carolina, and Alabama, and promising deposits are known in several other States.

The occurrence of mica deposits in many countries insures future supplies of mica for the world for some years to come, and the numerous undeveloped mica deposits of the United States may be considered among these resources. Under present conditions the mica deposits of the United States will probably continue to yield a considerable part of the mica used in this country.

A copy of the report may be obtained free on application to the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

If you do what you should not, you must bear what you would not.

Whilst we converse with what is above us, we do not grow old, but young.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
Gives the hair a natural, healthy, and attractive appearance. It is the only hair preparation that is safe for the scalp and hair. It is the only hair preparation that is safe for the scalp and hair. It is the only hair preparation that is safe for the scalp and hair.

COMMON AILMENTS

How to Treat Them

A village doctor once said: "If my patients would take care of their little ailments, they would seldom need me for a serious illness." A headache, a disturbed stomach, a bilious attack, a little indigestion, or a cold in its first stages, are not serious in themselves; the danger is in what they may lead to. Many New England people have found a sure remedy for these common ailments in "L. F. Atwood's Medicine." They say it is like having a doctor in the home. Your family needs it. Just say "L. F." to your druggist. He will understand what you mean; he has calls for it nearly every day.

Buy a 35c bottle at your nearest store, or write today for a free sample.

FREE—The receipt of a yellow outside wrapper with your opinion of the medicine, we will send one of our Neerle Balm with good assortment of high grade needles, useful in every family.

"L. F." MEDICINE CO., Portland, Me.



Farm and Garden

INOCULATION FOR ALFALFA.

Nitrogen Gathering Bacteria on Roots of Plant Advised.

"Alfalfa is a legume crop, and for its successful growth nitrogen gathering bacteria on its roots are necessary," according to Manley Champlin, assistant agronomist at the State college, South Dakota. "Where alfalfa has been grown for many years the bacteria are likely present in the soil—for instance, certain parts of the Black Hills region. But if the bacteria are not in the soil it would probably be well to inoculate either the seed or the land to produce them."

Mr. Champlin offers the following suggestions on methods of inoculation: "Nitrogen gathering bacteria are prepared in the form known as pure culture by the United States department of agriculture at Washington, and small quantities of this pure culture are sent free to the farmers desiring to make a trial of inoculation. In sending in a request for this material the following facts should be stated: The name of the crop to be inoculated, amount of seed to be sown, acreage to be sown to this crop and the approximate date on which you expect to sow the seed."

"The inoculating material is sent out within seven days of the time the application is received, and it should be used before the expiration of twenty-five days from the date on which it was sent, as the bacteria may be destroyed if held longer than that. Requests should be sent to the secretary of agriculture, Washington, D. C. The state of South Dakota has provided no funds for the making of pure culture at the State College of Agriculture, though



A FIELD OF YOUNG ALFALFA.

requests received at the college are usually forwarded to the secretary of agriculture at Washington for attention.

"Karl F. Kellerman of the bureau of plant industry says: The inoculation of legume seeds with liquid pure culture is exceedingly simple. The seeds to be treated are placed in a clean bucket, pail or tub and the liquid pure culture applied a little at a time, thoroughly stirring the seeds with the hands, as though one were kneading dough. This will produce a thin, moist coating of culture on every seed. Too much liquid makes the seeds too wet, and if left standing thus for any extended period they may be injured. The small quantity of liquor, pure culture, furnished by the department is sufficient to produce the required amount of moisture on a considerable bulk of seeds, depending entirely upon the size of the seeds and how thoroughly they are mixed with the culture. After moistening the seeds should be spread in a thin layer on a clean floor or on newspapers and thoroughly dried. The complete application requires but a short time, and should not be done in bright light or direct sunlight. If inoculated in the evening, the seeds will be ready for early morning sowing, although seeds thus treated can be stored for a week or more should weather or other conditions prevent immediate sowing."

"In all cases where inoculation is practiced a strip should be left along the edge of the field without inoculation so as to determine whether or not the inoculation was necessary. "After the alfalfa or other legume crop is two or three months old an abundance of nodules or small bunches should appear on the roots. These nodules are the homes of the bacteria, and the number of nodules indicates the number of bacteria present. If an alfalfa or other legume crop grows without the bacteria it takes its nitrogen from the soil as it is when it gets its nitrogen from the air. Furthermore, the legume will not make the best growth unless it is supplied with bacteria or, on the other hand, is sown upon land which is well manured and rich in nitrogen. After one field is inoculated adjoining fields may be quickly treated in future years by simply scattering soil from the inoculated field upon the new field."

FRUIT ON EVERY FARM.

No farm should be without fruit. A farmer who has a taste for fruit growing and land suitable for it should have his orchards of such fruits as his local market calls for of such varieties as succeed best in his locality.

THE FARM BUREAU.

Unless farmers are sufficiently interested in farm bureau work to form an effective organization which truly represents the farming interests of the county there is small chance of the county bureau meeting with great success, says the department of agriculture. It is not enough for professional and business men to interest themselves in the work; the farmers must feel that the bureau is theirs, that it is a means by which they can all cooperate in securing for the community at large every possible benefit and not an institution for conferring benefits on them individually. A county organization imbued with this spirit is a necessary preliminary to successful work by a county agent.

HOW TO KILL POULTRY.

Unpleasant Product Is Caused by Incomplete Removal of Blood.

"Grasp the chicken, when killing, by the body part of the skull. Do not let the fingers touch the neck. Make a small cut with a small, sharp pointed knife on the right side of the roof of the chicken's mouth, just where the bones of the skull end. Brain for dry picking by thrusting the knife through the groove which runs along the middle line of the roof of the mouth until it touches the skull midway between the eyes. Use a knife which is not more than two inches long, one-fourth inch wide, with a thin, flat handle, a sharp point and a straight cutting edge."

The above instructions on the proper methods of killing poultry were issued by the department of agriculture. At least 90 per cent of all the poultry coming into the New York market is incompletely bled. Much of it is so badly bled that it results in a loss of from 2 to 5 cents a pound, as compared with the corresponding poultry which is well bled and in good order, continues the department. Aside from the bad appearance of incompletely bled chickens, their keeping properties are very inferior. The flesh loses its firmness sooner; its flavor is not so good; the odor of stale flesh and finally of putrefaction comes sooner, and in every way the product is more perishable.

A very large proportion of the unsightly poultry in our markets, aside from the rubbing and tearing of the skins, is caused by an incomplete removal of the blood. This is evidenced by red dots which frequently occur where the feathers have been removed, especially over the thighs and wings, or by the small veins, which mar the appearance of the neck. Generally it is the neck which shows most plainly the presence of blood in the fowl, or that a wrong method has been used in cutting the blood vessels in an attempt to empty them. The neck is the first part to discolor, becoming first red, then bluish red or purple, and finally green as aging progresses.

Vitality of Seed.

Assuming that every care has been taken to get seed well adapted to the conditions of culture, it is still important to see that the seed is of good vitality and capable of producing strong, vigorous plants. Great waste of land and labor results every year from the use of seed of low vitality. Poor seed cannot produce good plants, and poor plants give poor returns or none at all. Seed should always be tested before planting and seed of low vitality rejected. Some of this poor seed is introduced to seed with good seed so that it can be sold at a lower price. Some of the worst weeds have been introduced and spread in this way. The loss from weeds and the cost of fighting them is great and is so well understood as to need no discussion.

Farmers often buy cheap seed thinking that they are saving money, when as a matter of fact they are paying two or three times as much for the small amount of good seed obtained as they would pay had they bought good seed in the first place at twice the rate per pound paid for the poor seed.—A. F. Woods, Dean Department of Agriculture, University Farm, St. Paul.

SOME CHICKEN HINTS.

The cripple and the malformed chicken should be put to death immediately after hatching. Such little unfortunates will bring nothing but disappointment. They will give you more care than ten well and whole ones. They will make you sick of the chicken business and give your entire flock a black eye from the first. Kill them the instant they are born.

Lousy fowls are necessarily weaker than fowls that are free from lice. Strength and vitality are quite important factors while the fowls are producing their new suit of clothes. Corn is a very poor grain when fed extensively. It produces fat at the expense of other tissue, and when laying hens are fed too much corn they soon become too fat to lay.

There is no grain superior to wheat for chickens. It is readily eaten and as a rule laying hens thrive upon it. Those who grow wheat have a fine opportunity to raise chickens and sell eggs, for the fowls may glean the stubble fields and save much grain that would otherwise be lost.

The person who has never fed grit to his fowls will be surprised at the amount a flock of hens will pick up in the course of a year. The feed dealer keeps the best kind of grit, it being ground granite or other kind of rock.

NARROW GAUGE ROADS.

An Engineering Fallacy That Has Cost Untold Millions.

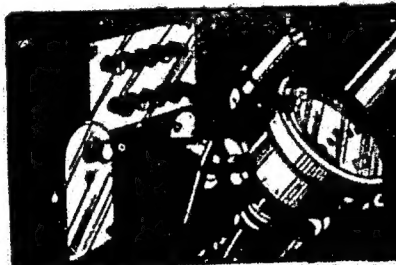
Available statistics show that there are in the entire world nearly 165,000 miles of narrow gauge railway lines. The great bulk of this mileage must eventually be converted to standard gauge, as the narrow gauge railway lines of the United States have been, says the Engineering News. The cost of this alteration, enormous as it is, is but a small fraction of the financial loss which the world has suffered through its belief in this economic and engineering fallacy. A comparison of the freight rates per ton mile on United States railways and on the narrow gauge railway systems of other countries is most instructive as showing the inefficiency of the narrow gauge system as a transportation machine.

If a fair estimate were made of the cost to the world resulting from the narrow gauge fallacy, the total would probably reach several billions of dollars. The cost in Japan alone of changing 5,000 miles of narrow gauge railway to standard gauge is estimated at \$150,000,000. In Argentina the net earnings of the narrow gauge railways are only about half as much on the capital invested as the net earnings of the standard gauge lines, and this notwithstanding the fact that the capitalization per mile of the standard gauge lines is much heavier.

PREVENTS AUTO THEFTS.

Combination Lock Breaks Connection Between Batteries and Motor.

A "cut out" that works on the principle of the combination lock and is designed to prevent the theft or unauthorized use of an automobile has recently been invented. This apparatus



COMBINATION MOTOR IGNITION LOCK.

rate makes and breaks the connection between the batteries and the motor. The circuit is broken by pressing a dummy key and can only be restored by pressing a succession of keys in a definite order.

The combination can be made, as simple or as complicated as desired. The keys return to their original position immediately when released, so that no clew is left as to which keys have been used.

Chalk Briquettes as Fuel.

The Leeds briquette works at Hunlet has recently been making experiments to determine the possibility of the use of chalk briquettes for fuel, says Power. It is said that the company is able to obtain its chalk in the south of England at a cost of from 14 to 25 cents per ton and that it is proposed to sell it in briquette form at from \$8.75 to \$5 per ton. The briquettes are five inches long, four inches wide and two and a half inches thick. It is claimed that they burn with little or no smoke, with an exceedingly small amount of ash and that they give off from 40 to 50 per cent less smoke than coal. If the idea should prove as successful as seems possible from the foregoing it will be a large step toward the solution of the smoke problem.

Aluminum From Clay.

Though new bauxite deposits are being found from time to time, there is considerable interest in the preparation of pure alumina from clay or other silicate minerals. As soon as a process for the extraction of alumina from clay is put on a commercial basis large quantities of low grade bauxite containing considerable admixtures of clay will become available as aluminum producers. According to the United States geological survey, there is a large tonnage of such material associated with most of the southern Appalachian basins.

The "Wireless" Mine.

The Yale Coal company has introduced "wireless" telephony into its Lindsay colliery, at Kelly, in the county of Wye, Scotland. The current is carried through the rails in the gangways. Only four receivers have been installed, one in the hoist room, another at the foot of the shaft, a third at 2550 and a fourth 4550 feet, respectively, from that point. The receivers weigh about fifty pounds. Each instrument has a battery of four cells, any of which will produce a current at fifteen volts pressure.—Coal Age.

A Furniture Polish.

A homemade furniture polish that will compare with any known polish is composed of the following chemicals and oils: Mix three ounces of turpentine very gradually with six ounces of linseed oil; then add three ounces of grain alcohol, three ounces of 5 per cent acetic acid and one-half ounce of butter of antimony. Apply with a cloth and use a good friction. As the substance might prove harmful to children if taken internally, see that it is kept out of their reach.

Sealing Leaky Joints.

When a small pipe connection or a petcock becomes so worn or loose that it leaks never try to remedy it by soldering the joint, but in the entire length of the threads, and the wear will be taken up.

"SWAT THE ROOSTER."

W. C. Monahan, Poultry Instructor in Agricultural Extension Service.

"Swat the Rooster" is a slogan which will do much to improve the quality of eggs shipped from Maine farms. The breeding season is now over and the rooster has lost his usefulness. Pullets hatched from now on mature too late to be profitable until layers and cockerels coming late will be of little value either as broilers or as next season's breeders.

Infertile eggs are preferable to fertile ones because they keep longer and are not liable to form "bloodings" or "heated" eggs. A fertile egg often begins to incubate before it leaves the body of the hen. Every time thereafter that it is above 67 degrees F., the incubating process continues unless the germ is killed by extreme heat or a sudden chill. The blood films of the dead germ soon disintegrate and form a dark blotch or "blood-spot" giving the egg the appearance of having been heated. Such an egg when broken in a saucer gives the housewife a very unfavorable impression for she thinks that she sees—as she actually does see—the remains of a dead chicken, small though it may be.

The annual loss to poultrymen due to this partial spoiling of fertile eggs is tremendous and it can be entirely prevented without cost or inconvenience. All that is required to produce infertile eggs is to keep the male birds away from the laying flocks. Hens will lay just as well, if not better, without coverts and at the same time be saved considerable annoyances. By killing the cockerels after the breeding season closes, or by confining them if they are valuable enough to be held over for a second season's service, great economy is secured in the production of a better quality of eggs and in the saving of food.

Infertile eggs carefully handled will keep for a long time without deterioration. Eggs should be gathered at least once a day and stored in a cool, dry place. Dampness tends to make eggs musty and they soon become addled. Draughts bring the eggs into contact with too much air which evaporates water through the shell thus enlarging the air space and giving the egg when candled the appearance of being much older than it really is.

A cool dry cellar is an excellent place to keep eggs while saving for a shipment. The natural insulation afforded by the fillers of a regular shipping case makes it an ideal place to store eggs. Consequently, one of the best, as well as most convenient practices, is to pack eggs in cases as soon as they are gathered.

Remember the slogan, "Swat the Rooster," and produce infertile eggs.

THE ORGANISM OF THE POTATO SCAB.

Certain Studies on the Effect of Temperature, Sunlight and Moisture upon the Growth and Development of the Organism Which Causes Common Potato Scab.

The plant pathologist of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station has been growing in pure cultures for nearly eight years the organism which causes common potato scab. During this time the same germ has been isolated from potatoes from various parts of this country, and also from tubers obtained from quite widely separated portions of Europe. In the same period different strains have been tested at various times, and found to be capable of causing the disease. The organism itself, while long classed as a fungus is apparently more closely related to the bacteria.

By studying the germs of such diseases in pure cultures in the laboratory it is frequently possible to discover some fact about the life history of the organism which suggests a mode of attack to effect its control. It is by means of such studies as those supplied by field observations that this station was able to work out a comparatively simple, inexpensive, but effective method of control in the case of the blackleg of potatoes which is also a bacterial disease.

In a long series of tests to determine the effect of temperature upon the development and growth of the common potato scab organism, it was found that it could make a very slight growth even as high as 165 degrees F., but at this temperature the organism soon died. The most rapid growth was observed between 77 and 85 degrees F., although a very rapid development occurred at first when cultures were placed at a temperature slightly below 67 degrees F. Growth dropped off very rapidly below 63 and practically ceased at a little below 50 degrees F.

This indicates that probably the greatest danger from scab infection occurred during the hottest part of the summer, and that no fall appearance of the growth and spread of the organism deserves and finally ceases.

Exposure to temperature below freezing did not always kill the parasite.

Some very interesting results were obtained by studying the effects of direct sunlight upon the potato scab

GROWING FEED

You are proud to show the big Chickens raised on GROWING FEED



Your neighbor is ashamed of his half grown runts fed on "Something just as good"

Buy it of J. B. HAM & CO.,

Bethel, Maine.

organisms. This was done in the following manner: A small quantity of the growth in a pure culture, which is made up of numerous minute living bodies, was introduced into a suitable nutrient substance containing a jelly-like material which hardens upon cooling. This inoculated material was then poured into a sterilized glass dish and allowed to set. After which the dishes were exposed to direct sunlight after first covering one-half of each with an opaque material. The effect of this exposure could easily be ascertained after the plates had been allowed to stand a day or two under temperature conditions favorable for growth, since each one of the living germs introduced into original culture medium would then grow into a colony visible to the naked eye. It was found that an exposure of ten minutes to the direct rays of the sun killed nearly all of the germs on the uncovered sides of the plate, while on the covered side a profusion of living colonies appeared.

This effect of sunlight upon the vegetative portions of the organism causing the disease has considerable significance in a practical way, and in a measure explains the beneficial results obtained in the control of potato scab when the seed tubers are first exposed to sunlight for some time before planting.

The exposure of seed potatoes to sunlight for several days before planting is undoubtedly a very wise practice, and should be followed wherever feasible. Not only do the sun's rays here produce a germicidal effect as elsewhere, but they bring about certain other desirable changes. The average Maine potato storehouse is designed to keep the potato throughout the winter and into the spring, in as near the condition in which it came out of the ground in the fall as possible. The better houses serve this condition admirably, but in doing so they are not getting the seed potato ready to germinate. If the potatoes from these houses could be taken to a somewhat warmer room where they would be exposed to sunlight, or at least to plenty of diffused daylight for some days, or possibly a week or two before planting, much of the trouble from failure to germinate, especially in cold late springs, would undoubtedly be eliminated. Potato tubers will not produce long sprouts when exposed to the light. Those which show are so short and firm that there is very little danger of breaking them off in planting.

In the same series of studies under consideration it was found that the potato scab organism is quite susceptible to drying. Since it exists in the moist tissues just beneath the scab spots, the organism can secure sufficient moisture to maintain its life over winter, and hence this observation regarding the effect of drying are of little practical importance from the standpoint of control measures. However, it may indicate that there is less danger from the spread of the disease from the contact of healthy seed and clean tools with the diseased tubers than has been previously supposed.

WHAT IS HUMUS. ITS VALUE. HOW SECURED AND MAINTAINED.

Earl Jones, Instructor in Agronomy, Farmers' Week Course, Orono, Maine.

Under natural conditions the organic matter content of the soil did not decrease. Man must, however, remove the crops from the soil and quite of ten we find that this factor tends to decrease the productivity.

Nitrogen, the most important element, from our standpoint, because it is the most costly, is not found in the rocks from which the soil was made, and is found in the organic matter of the soil. It becomes available to plants upon the decay of this material. It has been found that the supply of available nitrogen is usually proportional to the supply of organic matter in the soil.

Organic matter increases the water holding power of soil. This has been proven a great many times and during the dry periods of the summer months, may be a most important factor in crop growth.

Organic matter also improves the structure or tilth of the soil. Every farmer has noticed an increased melioration of the soil brought about by dressing with manure. All these reasons combined, tend to make the organic matter question one of the most important in soil fertility.

Since the organic matter content of productive soils is being continually reduced, the question of maintaining it is important. Plowing under soil, manure, crop residues, or even an entire crop are the means at the farmer's hand for retaining this factor of soil fertility. Plowing under the second crop of clover is good practice if the rotation can be so arranged.

For the average farmer the best method of keeping up the organic matter content of the soil is the plowing under of a good sod every three, four or five years. We have evidence to show that this practice will keep up the organic matter content in the soil even where no manure is used.

The question of growing a crop to plow under is quite often brought up. Unless the land is badly run down, it is not advisable to spend a season growing a crop for this purpose. If the farmer keeps live stock, he must feed the crops but will have the manure to apply to the soil. There are times when in building up a run down soil, a crop may be grown simply to plow under, but later the rotation should be arranged so that sod, manure or crop residues will be sufficient for this. Quite often, however, crops can be grown between the regular crops without losing the use of the land.

Where a crop is grown simply for plowing under, a legume should be grown if possible. Vetch is one of the most suitable legumes for this purpose, but at the present time, the price of seed is prohibitive. It should be sown in the fall with rye or with some other grain. Field peas sown with a grain crop in the spring are also of value.

HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

When nitric acid acts on cotton it converts it thereby into gun cotton, which, as everyone knows, is a "high explosive" of tremendous power. The process of making gun cotton consists in soaking the cotton in a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids. After undergoing that treatment, the cotton is wrung by wringers and thoroughly washed, in order to remove the free acid. It is then reduced to pulp in a pulping machine, and finally, when wanted for use in torpedoes, it is carefully moulded into blocks.

Gun cotton is many times as powerful as gunpowder. When "set off" it is instantaneously resolved into a large volume of highly heated gas that produces an overwhelmingly destructive effect. In order that the effect shall be forthcoming it is not even necessary that the gas shall be confined, for its particles move with such surprising velocity that the explosive never fails to work havoc even in the open.

If, instead of using cotton, we mix ordinary glycerin—a harmless, sweet, and colorless liquid—with nitric acid, we get nitroglycerin, another high explosive of enormous power. It is very dangerous, and for that reason is commonly mixed with other materials when put to industrial uses. Thus, to make dynamite, rotten-stone, a substance that by itself is inert and harmless, is saturated with it. But there are many kinds of dynamite. The material used as an absorber is called the "dope." It may be in itself an explosive, like gunpowder, and in that case is known as an "active dope."

The essential difference between such high explosives as gun cotton and nitroglycerin and the ordinary explosive, like gunpowder, lies in the fact that each molecule of the high explosive contains both the thing that burns and the oxygen that supports the burning. When the stuff is "set off," therefore, there is no delay, and the whole mass is instantly converted into gas. In the case of gunpowder, on the other hand, there is not a chemical, but a mechanical mixture of the essential ingredients, and accordingly the fire produced by ignition has to be communicated with relative slowness from grain to grain. Furthermore, a chemical compound of the high explosive kind is so unstable that a mere mechanical shock will explode it. In order to set it off, therefore, a "detonator,"—composed of some such substance as fulminate of mercury, is commonly used. The fulminate is made by treating alcohol with nitric acid in the presence of mercury.—Prof. Charles E. Monroe, in The Youth's Companion.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN.

